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THE HONG KONG

SUNDAY HERALD

THE HONG KONG
SUNDAY HERALD

SUNDAY,
MARCH 24, 1946.

NO. 28

PRICE: TEN CENTS

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ESCAPED MURDERER RETAKEN

Hull, March 23.

A 24-year-old park labourer, who escaped from custody after being committed for trial on a charge of murdering a girl, was recaptured to-day after many hours widespread search by three aeroplanes, radio cars and hundreds of police.

The man, Stanley Hoff of Cowgate, Weston, had been kept overnight at the police station. He appeared at Hull yesterday charged with the murder of Marjorie King, aged 20, of Watermill Farm, South Newbold, on Feb. 23.

Hoff escaped at about 10.15 a.m. while walking from the police station to the car which was to take him back to Leeds prison.

He was spotted by the pilot of an aeroplane and the police were directed to the spot. Hoff was recaptured at 3.30 p.m. near the Humber about two miles from where he escaped. He escaped almost within sight of his home less than a mile and a half from Brough.

The prisoner was also charged yesterday with assaulting another girl of 16 after she had left a dance.—Reuter.

U.S. COLONEL CHARGED

London, Mar. 23.

The United States Army Headquarters yesterday announced that charges of conspiracy to inflict cruel and unusual and unauthorized punishment on guard-house prisoners have been brought against Colonel James Kilian, former commander of the 10th Infantry Regiment at Lichfield, England, and five other officers.

Kilian and the others charged appeared as witnesses earlier this year at the court martial of ten enlisted men and two officers accused of mistreating Lichfield prisoners.—Associated Press.

U.S. Troop Withdrawals

New Delhi, Mar. 23.

The U.S. Under-Secretary of War, Mr. Royall, announces that United States troops in the India-Burma theatre will be reduced to 500 men by May 21.

Troops still there are engaged in turning over 500,000 tons of army surplus to the Indian government.—Associated Press.

Washington, Mar. 23.

Secretary of Commerce Henry Wallace told newsmen to-day that United States troops should be withdrawn from Iceland.

He said the move would help to ease the international situation, "since the only interpretation that Russia could place on the continued occupancy would be that it is aimed at them."—Associated Press.

Court's Visit To House Of Horrors

Paris, March 23.

Marcel Petiot, 49-year-old doctor, who is accused of murdering 27 people, appeared to have less assurance to-day and kept his eyes from the public as he entered the dock at to-day's fifth hearing of the trial.

The court adjourned after ten minutes for a visit to Petiot's house. A fleet of cars lined up to take the court and public to the "House of Horrors" in Rue Le-meur, where the remains of the bodies were still in stoves when the police examined it.

A crowd of 100 newsmen and cameramen waited outside the court as Petiot, after a short chat with his counsel, left by a special exit and climbed into a police van, while a huge crowd was crying "murderer."

The police had difficulty in holding back the crowd before the accused doctor climbed out of the van, raised up at his own house.

"IT WAS MY DUTY"

Goering Has The Last Word

He Tried To Make Germany Great

MacDougall

London, March 23.
Brigadier David MacDougall, Chief Civil Affairs Officer of the British Military Administration of Houth Kong, left London by air on Thursday for Hong Kong. He has been in consultation with the Colonial Office.—Reuter.

UNRRA CHIEF ON SHORTAGE

Atlantic City, Mar. 23.

U.N.R.R.A. Director-General Herbert Lehman told the Council meeting yesterday that former President Herbert Hoover and Secretary of Agriculture Anderson "do not recognize the full size of the food emergency which faces the world." Lehman referred to a statement by Anderson and another by Hoover that the food emergency would be over when the new harvest is in.

Lehman recommended the world to return to rationing. "I certainly hope the United States Government will find it possible to take measures which will insure a maximum use of the new crop," he said.

Anderson said previously he thought a return to rationing was "improbable." Lehman said "We have no right to plan here on the basis that emergency will be over in the next winter. What is needed is more effective action by the governments of the United Nations themselves. I would like to see them agree on the standards of consumption among both supplying and receiving nations."—Associated Press.

No Odds On Peace Being Permanent

Cairo, March 23.

There is widespread disillusion among veteran British troops in the Middle East on prospects of permanent peace. In such international developments as the march of Russian troops through Iran they see the seeds of a new conflict—the age old jockeying for position among big powers that has always led to war in the past.

And to these men whose first-hand study of history won them blood-stained diplomas, the rubs and rivalries of great nations are more depressingly significant of what lies ahead than all the rosy word pictures of a world concord packed by United Nations diplomats.

Realities of battle and discomforts of military life left them a growing yearning for idealism but also suspicious of its realisation in world affairs. They are quick to withdraw into their protective shell of cynicism at the first indication that the world is stepping back into its old familiar pattern with

actions that have always precluded strife. Those who most want peace are now among the first to lose faith in it.

Hate Still Lives

I talked with a young R.A.F. officer waiting to go home to England who said he was already resigned to fighting in another war. He had just finished one war and was now waiting for the next to begin.

He was quite calm. That was the most appalling thing about it—his lack of emotional protest and his complete absence of resistance to the idea.

He said: "I really believe the world is finished. As long as hate lives in the world what nonsense it is to talk peace. And what did our war do to kill hate? Nothing. What lesson have we learned? None."

"The Jew hates the Arab—the German still hates the Jew. The Austrian hates the Italian—the Italian hates the Yugoslav. Franco hates the French and I hate Franco. Every person and every nation has its own hatreds. And what can come from hatred but war?"—Associated Press.

"EUROPA" NOT WANTED

Edinburgh, March 23.
The former German liner "Europa" called at Kirkcaldy in the Orkney Islands to-day on route from New York to Bromborough.

The Americans have refused to accept her as she is alleged to be below their accepted standard. The "Europa" is on her way back to Germany, pending a settlement of France's claim to her.—Reuter.

NUERNBERG, MAR. 23.

HERMANN GOERING HAD THE LAST WORD AT THE WAR CRIMES TRIBUNAL TO-DAY, AFTER FACING MORE THAN A WEEK OF CROSS-EXAMINATION BY THE KEENEST BRAINS OF THE ALLIED PROSECUTING TEAMS.

BEFORE LEAVING THE WITNESS-BOX, GOERING DECLARED AGAIN THAT HE ACKNOWLEDGED RESPONSIBILITIES FOR ALL HE HAD DONE. "I PREPARED FOR THE SEIZURE OF POWER, AND I ATTEMPTED TO MAKE GERMANY GREAT. I DID EVERYTHING TO AVOID WAR, BUT WHEN WAR STARTED, IT WAS MY DUTY TO DO ALL I COULD FOR GERMANY," HE DECLARED.

Several times to-day Lord Justice Lawrence pulled him up for attempting to make speeches, while his counsel was also not to ask questions which invited speeches.

After Goering had left the witness-box, his counsel, Dr. Otto Stahmer, started reading the replies to questions he put in writing to Lord Halifax (British Foreign Secretary at the outbreak of war) and Sir George Forbes, Counselor at the British Embassy at the outbreak of war.

Revealing details of his secret contacts with Goering, Lord Halifax declared he had no doubt that Goering would have preferred not to have war. Asked whether Sir Neville Henderson (Ambassador in Berlin) had told him that Goering was making an effort to avert the outbreak of war, Lord Halifax replied: "No." Both he and Sir George Forbes said it was not known to them that Goering in August, 1939, tried by all means to bring about an Anglo-German understanding.

Rudolf Hess

Asked whether he knew that Dr. Dahleus, Swedish indus-

trialist, who was called on Goering's behalf earlier this week, was in London repeatedly at Goering's request in August, 1939, Sir George Forbes said: "Yes, but only to keep Great Britain out of war."

Giving the court's decision on the lengthy appeal by the counsel for Schacht for permission to read documents in court, Lord Justice Lawrence announced after lunch that the defence counsel could read passages from documents which the Tribunal considered relevant, but warned that the defendants would not be allowed to go over the same ground as Goering already covered.

The case for the defence of Rudolf Hess, deputy Fuehrer to Adolf Hitler, opened this afternoon. Dr. Alfred Seidel, counsel for Hess, said that his client denied the jurisdiction of the Tribunal. He assumed full responsibility for all the measures which he sent out in his capacity as Deputy Fuehrer.

The President told him: "You cannot challenge the jurisdiction of the court."

Churchill Quoted

Although the United States prosecutor, Mr. Robert Jackson, suggested that it was a waste of time to go into Mr. Winston Churchill's opinions of 1939, Lord Justice Lawrence agreed to permit the reading of extracts from Mr. Churchill's book entitled "Step by Step."

Goering's defence counsel, quoted the following passage: "One can condemn Herr Hitler's system and still marvel at its achievements. Should our country be defeated I could only desire that we find an equally indomitable champion, who would give us our freedom."—Associated Press.

GBS ON INDIAN BIRTH CONTROL

(By Ronald Bedford)

London, March 23.

Ninety-year-old play-wright, George Bernard Shaw, gave his opinion to-day on the recent proposal by Sir John Norgaw, former head of the Indian Medical Service, that birth control should be introduced in the attempt to curb India's rapidly increasing population, and avert future threats of famine.

Prevented by a sharp spring rain from taking his afternoon walk in his garden at Ayck St. Lawrence, Hartfordshire, Mr. Shaw told me in an exclusive interview over the telephone, "People who write volumes about birth control know nothing about it."

Chuckling in his snowy beard, he added as an after-thought: "I know nothing about it for that matter."

Nevertheless, Mr. Shaw added: "Science has proved that we human beings know little of this problem of human limitation."

"I tell you, my opinion is that no woman, Indian or otherwise, should consent to bear a child unless she is guaranteed by the man at least \$2,000 for doing so. That would solve the problem of over-population—and with this typical Shawian shaft, he was gone.—Reuter.

SIR MARK YOUNG

London, March 23.

The Colonial Office in London to-day would neither confirm nor deny the report that Sir Mark Young, Governor of Hong Kong at the outbreak of the Pacific War, who was a prisoner-of-war in Manchuria until the Japanese surrender, will return there as governor in May, as stated by well-informed quarters in Hong Kong, according to a Reuter message.

Well-informed circles here, however, expect an announcement to this effect soon.—Reuter.

WOOLWICH ARSENAL MYSTERY

London, March 23.

Policemen disguised as munition workers are searching for a fire-raiser who has started 12 fires in Woolwich Arsenal in the last three weeks.

M.I.6 men thought at first that the outbreaks were sabotage, but it now believes they are the work of an irresponsible or deranged person.

But the possibility of the fires being caused by a pang has not been ruled out.

Special watch is being kept at the gates and night and day patrols over the four square miles of the arsenal are laying traps for the fire raider.

Few of the outbreaks have been serious, although six were reported in 48 hours.

Several hundreds of the 8,000 workers have been questioned.

A Japanese hunter to-day found the unidentified body of an American pilot in the wreckage of a Corsair fighter plane on the mountain side 12 miles west of Yokohama, according to the 1st Corps headquarters.—Associated Press.

Third French Note On Spain

Paris, March 23.

A new French note on Spain—the third—will be sent to the British and United States Governments by the Foreign Minister, M. Georges Bidault.

It will, it is understood, ask them to consider their point of view about taking action against General Franco's Government and about bringing the Spanish question before the United Nations Organisation Security Council.

Decision to send the note was taken at to-day's meetings of the French Cabinet and represents a compromise between the "go slow" policy of the Foreign Minister and constant pressure upon the Cabinet by its Communist members, who have also, so far, had the support of the Socialists in this.

M. Bidault is regarded in many official and responsible circles as having got himself into an unnecessary impasse by letting himself be rushed into a decision to close the Franco-Spanish frontier. Several Spanish Republican leaders in Paris are also of the opinion that this hasty action is undesirable, so far, has served only to strengthen Franco's internal position.

Gaining Time

The new French note is regarded in usually well-informed quarters as an attempt by the moderate-minded members of the Cabinet to gain time and prevent France getting herself lined up with Russia at the Security Council at the same time making election capital out of the accusations that the moderate are "in favour of Franco."

Meanwhile, negotiations on the Spanish issue are continuing between the French, British and American Governments, according to a statement by the acting French Minister of Information after the Cabinet meeting to-day. Well-informed circles believe this indicates that the French have so far not taken the decision which they were expected to be "understanding" of raising the Spanish question on her own initiative at the U.N.C. Security Council, disregarding Anglo-American opposition to this measure.

V.D. TREATMENT TO BE COMPULSORY

THE DRIVE TO STAMP OUT VENEREAL DISEASE IN THE COLONY IS CARRIED A STAGE FURTHER BY A PROCLAMATION PUBLISHED YESTERDAY WHICH PROVIDES FOR ITS COMPULSORY TREATMENT IN CERTAIN CASES.

FROM THE PREAMBLE TO THE PROCLAMATION, IT APPEARS THAT IT IS HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, SIR CECIL HARCOURT, C. B. C.B.E., HIMSELF WHO HAS DIRECTED THAT THIS PROCLAMATION BE PROMULGATED IN VIEW OF THE PREVALENCE OF THE DISEASE IN HONG KONG WHEREBY THE HEALTH OF THE COLONY AND OF MEMBERS OF THE FORCES IN PARTICULAR HAS BEEN GREATLY IMPAIRED.

The Proclamation provides for the establishment of special practitioners who will render medical treatment for the disease free of charge.

The machinery whereby compulsory treatment of the disease is to be effected is as follows:—

Where information is obtained from one or more patients suffering from the disease as to the person from whom it is contracted, the Assistant Director of Hygiene shall, unless satisfied that the disease was not so

contracted, issue a notice to the person from whom the disease is suspected of being contracted, calling upon such person (who is called in the Proclamation "the contact") to submit to medical examination and treatment, if necessary. The contact may then either go to a special practitioner who will render to the contact, if necessary, free medical treatment or, if preferred, such contact may consult his or her own registered medical practitioner. The notice will contain particulars of special practitioners and of the places where such special practitioners can be consulted, free of charge. Though the special practitioner's services are rendered gratis, the contact will have to pay the usual and reasonable charges of a medical practitioner if such is consulted.

Clearance Certificate

If the special practitioner consulted is of the opinion that no treatment is necessary, he will issue a "clearance certificate." If a registered medical practitioner is consulted and he is of the opinion that no treatment is necessary, a report has to be made by him to the Assistant Director of Hygiene and the Assistant Director of Hygiene may, if satisfied with the medical practitioner's report, himself issue a "clearance certificate."

Where medical treatment is necessary, both special practitioners and registered medical practitioners are required to issue "treatment notices" to contacts which places the contact under an obligation to submit to medical treatment in accordance with the directions contained in the treatment notice. (Continued on Page 8)

Complaint By A Nazi

Prague, Mar. 23.

Karl Herman Frank, S.S. General, accused of the destruction of a Czech village and massacre of its inhabitants and other crimes, to-day complained to the Special People's Court here that the judges, witnesses and even the defending counsel were prejudiced.

He asked to be sent for trial with the war criminals at Nuremberg.

After hearing his objections, the court postponed its decision on them until the receipt of directives from the International Tribunal at Nuremberg. Meanwhile, the state prosecutor opened the case against Frank in the course of which a film of the destruction of the village was shown.—Reuter.

QUICK WORK

Yokohama, Mar. 23.

It took the 8th army military court only a day and a half to hear the war crimes trial of the prisoner of war camp guard Shinichi Motoyashiki and to announce his guilty verdict and sentence him to 20 years imprisonment. Motoyashiki pleaded innocent to beating Americans at the Hirohata camp.—Associated Press.

THE WEATHER

To-day's forecast:—Light easterly winds, cloudy to overcast.

Yesterday's temperature:—Maximum:—72 degrees at noon. Minimum:—66.9 degrees at 8 a.m. Maximum Humidity:—98 per cent.

PRINCESS IN LONDON

London, March 23.

Princess Elizabeth, youthful Heiress to the Throne, arrived back in London to-day from her trip to Belfast, where earlier this week she launched the new giant aircraft-carrier "Eagle."

The Princess wore a diamond brooch shaped like an eagle. It was given her as a souvenir of the launching.—Reuter.

"THE HONG KONG SUNDAY HERALD"

Des Voeux Road, G.
Hong Kong.

Telephones: 32312, 24364 & 33923.

Managing Editor: W. J. Keates.

Subscription Rates:
6 months H.K.\$1.40
12 months H.K.\$2.75
One year H.K.\$5.00

DEATH

STEVENSON.—On March 23, 1946, Robert Stewart Stevenson, of Taihook Dock, aged 35 years. The funeral will take place today, Sunday, at the Protestant Cemetery and the cortege will pass the Monument at 4 p.m.

Power Politics

The Kremlin, trying to destroy Anglo-American unity by persuading Americans that the British Empire is no longer a first-class power and therefore no longer worthy of American support, is being greatly assisted in this campaign by an argument which is being assiduously propounded by officials of the U.S. State Department. This is to the effect that Britain is trying to sustain her position in the world by old-fashioned power politics and by trying to create a balance of power. So long as there are great powers, there always will be power politics and, if nations are to remain independent, there must be a balance of power. The only question to resolve is whether that balance shall be favourable to the peace-loving, freedom-loving nations of the world or whether it shall be favourable to totalitarian expansionist nations. The State Department, by the attitude adopted at the recent U.N.O. meeting, is merely helping to make a favourable balance less favourable. It is surprising to find Walter Lippmann, who usually takes so sagacious a view of world affairs, has become a spokesman for this school of thought. In a recent column, he wrote of the disputes between Bevin and Vishinsky in the U.N.O. Security Council in terms of such smug, cold-blooded detachment that one might almost be led to the conclusion that it was Britain which had stirred up the strife and that the conclusion of the whole matter was six of one and half a dozen of the other. Lippmann wrote as if wholly unaware that it was Russia which brought two untrue accusations against Britain and that, on both charges, Britain was vindicated by the assembled United Nations. But he went further. Having suggested that this clash of interests between Britain and Russia was no concern of the United States except so far as the United States might play the role of an impartial intermediary, he expressed the fear that the Soviet Union might "set out to become in the Mediterranean and elsewhere a naval and air power." In that case, proclaimed Lippmann, "they might impinge directly on vital interests of the United States." Precisely. American interests are sacred but those of Britain are not worth worrying about. Cannot Lippmann understand what was understood and expressed so cogently during the war—that British and American interests are nearly always in harmony and can be successfully defended only by Anglo-American cooperation? His present reasoning can only lead us through a series of Munichs to another war. The last war came upon us because of this identical form of unenlightened selfishness. No country was prepared to resist aggression unless its own interests were directly threatened. The truth is that the only hope of peace lies in a union of free, peaceful nations who are sufficiently enlightened to defend each other against aggression and to make it plain in advance that they will do so. Just as Hitler tried to persuade Britain and America that Austria and Czechoslovakia were none of their business, so now the Kremlin is trying to persuade the United States that the integrity and safety of the British Commonwealth and Empire is no concern of Americans. Britain did not face reality until 1939, just in time to save the world. Britain learned a lesson, but it looks as if Lippmann and the State Department already have forgotten it. Many vain, foolish words were spoken at

AMERICA IS MORE SATISFIED THE LOAN WILL "WORK"

By Denys Smith,
"Daily Telegraph"
Washington Correspondent

Washington. Although a great deal of opposition to the British loan agreement on both sides of the Atlantic is due to ignorance and prejudice, there is another type of opposition based upon a perfectly legitimate doubt whether it will work.

The British fear that they may not be able to repay the loan. The American fear that the development of international trade will not proceed as fast and as far as the loan negotiations on both sides assumed. They wonder if foreigners can provide and Americans buy goods in sufficient quantities to repay the loan.

The Administration in pressing forward its campaign to win support for the agreement must adopt both the microscope and the telescope approach. It must come down to earth and show how it will immediately benefit specialised interests in the United States, such as the cotton growers, the tobacco growers and the film producers, and at the same time look beyond the present economic horizon to the flow of world trade a decade or two hence.

Growth Of Imports

The union leaders in the General Motors strike wanted to "look at the books" and see the predictions of the company officials on their future sales, profits and costs. The loan agreement critics, too, want to "look at the books" and see what the future American trade ledger, looks like to the British.

The figures in this business ledger cannot be precise, but they can be expressed in a series of reasoned assumptions and of projections into the future on the basis of past trends.

There is, however, one small, highly significant and little emphasised economic fact which does much to dispel the doubt about the soundness of the British loan agreement and makes the whole economic future assume a rosier hue. This fact is that American imports before the depression were overtaking American exports and had nearly passed them. They were increasing at a rate which meant they would be doubled every 20 years.

The Pessimists' Error

That, however, is exactly what the pessimists on both sides of the Atlantic have been doing. They assume the demand for foreign goods for American goods will always be greater than the demand of Americans for foreign goods. They draw their conclusions from the history of the war debts without taking into consideration the fact that the early thirties, when the war debt defaults occurred, were abnormal.

Mr. Hal P. Lary, chief of the American Department of Commerce International Balance of Payments Unit, pointed out in a recent study: "Although the precise amount of imports in any given year is uncertain, there cannot be much room for doubt as to their long-run upward trend in keeping with the growth in domestic production and income. If we disregard abnormal business conditions combined with falling prices and the tariff of 1930 brought imports to exceptionally low levels, the secular trend in the quantity of United States imports up to 1929 represented an annual increase of 3.7 per cent, compounded, or a doubling about every 19 years."

The upward trend of American imports will be helped by developments in the field of communications which make travel quicker and easier. Dollar payments by tourists in foreign countries are likely to increase enormously provided some effort is made by the countries which tourists would like to visit to welcome them.

The United States now occupies the position of the world's creditor nation. Outside the United States, the debtor-creditor position of various nations may vary, but taking the United States on one side and the other nations of the world on the other, the United States, like the village blacksmith, will "own the man." Whether as a consequence she "looks the whole world in the face" is less

generally, but there were two much publicised "slogans" which contain abiding truth. One was Lippmann's about the "indivisibility of peace." The other was the policy proclaimed by the British Government during the Abyssinian war but unfortunately not adhered to—the policy of "steady and collective resistance to all acts of aggression."

important than whether she will live that fact in the face.

Official Predictions

American official predictions, however, are based upon the assumption that the United States Congress will not pass any more Hawley-Smoot tariffs, and that American exports are not necessarily true, and that if there had been no depression, and no restrictive and short-sighted Government policies imposed in a vain effort to meet the consequences of the depression, American imports would gradually have overtaken exports.

An Encouraging Trend

Imports in 1945 are expected to be about \$2,500,000,000. For the first nine months of last year—the latest period for which any official statistics have been issued—they were \$2,083,000,000, which amounted to an eight per cent. increase over the same period the previous year.

The fact that American purchases of foreign goods have already shown a tendency to rise is encouraging. It should be added, however, that the theory that the demand of the outside world for American goods will inevitably and permanently be greater than the American demand for foreign goods is unsound.

Assuming an increase of three per cent. each year, imports will increase to around \$1,750,000,000 by 1955, and by 1965 will have reached \$2,750,000,000. By that year the expenditures of American tourists are expected to reach \$375,000,000. Exports of American goods are expected to level off at about \$2,500,000,000.

The above figures, when one looks at some of the cures for obesity, that it is almost impossible to get thin nowadays. The foods that would make us thin are either unobtainable or not procurable in large enough quantities.

Trade And Currency

The peak, or rather high plateau, of debt-service imports would be reached in 1955, last for a 10-year period and amount to \$2,750,000,000 and over. Then debt-service charges would begin to decline rapidly. Increased American imports use of American funds for investments abroad and tourist expenditures would bring about a normal situation in which balanced trade would be possible. Imports, visible, and invisible, would be sufficient to buy American goods and at the same time pay the interest on American investments.

Moreover, the risks are not so very great and will not last for so very long. Large as the loan are, they are not a total repudiation of American goods due to the loans will be relatively small. If the United States has inflation it will not be caused by foreign loans, while if the United States is able to prevent inflation by domestic measures the effect of foreign loans will not be sufficient to disturb the situation.

To quote Mr. Lary again: "If a potentially inflationary situation exists and if controls are absent or too weak, pressures will come from many sides even if loans to foreign countries are extended. On the other hand, if adequate controls are maintained, foreign loans will not add significantly to inflationary pressure during the reconstruction period."

The goods which the foreign countries will buy with their American credits will not in the main be goods which are scarce in the United States, except for building materials. They will not

ment offered to it in threatening the elimination of Imperial Preference at such a moment as this.

By Christopher Hollis, M.P.

Conservative Member For Devizes

our Dominions have shown themselves ready to submit to every sacrifice to help us.

Conditions

Now what would have been the position if we had already had the loan? First, we should have been bound by the conditions of the loan. And there is no reason to think that we should have got a single mouthful more from America, loan or no loan. America has sent us what it is convenient to her to send, and would have done so anyway. The reasons why she did not send more are physical and not financial.

But do the people of England understand that if the financial agreement had been finally ratified we should have been finally relieved of the burden of the loan? No, they do not. They are still under the impression that the loan will be a burden. They are still under the impression that the loan will be a burden. They are still under the impression that the loan will be a burden.

ROBERT LYND'S ESSAY

Laugh And Grow Fat

I wonder how long it will be before a little book that was sent to me the other day, "How to Gain Weight," will become topical again.

Ten or twelve years ago more people seemed to be interested in the question how to lose weight. Apparently human beings are always either fatter or much thinner than they think they ought to be, and they are invariably convinced that, if only they could become thinner or fatter, they would be a race of Apollons and Venuses.

William Banting, who published "A Letter on Corpulence" addressed to the Public in 1863, was the idol of the fat age of the 1930s. He is said to have been "so obese that it was exceedingly difficult for him to go up and down stairs," and he became fatter and fatter till at last he found a doctor who ordered him to give up milk, butter, sugar and potatoes, and live on a diet of lean meat, fish or bacon at breakfast, rather more meat, fish and vegetables (but not potatoes) at dinner, and about four ounces of meat or fish at supper.

He was also allowed to drink several glasses of sherry or claret a day.

We who just now would regard such a daily menu as beyond the dreams of plutonium can hardly help feeling astonished on reading that, as a result of this daily gorge, Banting lost two stone and a half in a little over nine months. Lord Woolton with all his austerities never produced better figures—or a better figure.

Take, for example, the bananas and milk diet that became a craze among slimmers in the pre-war America. I doubt whether just now, even in the blackest market in England, a fat millionaire could get hold of six bananas a day, and even for the necessary milk allowance he would need to have a doctor's certificate.

Another cure for fatness, which consisted of lying in bed for two days and drinking as much milk and lemon juice as you could force yourself to swallow, would be sufficiently difficult to follow in England to-day. But it is good to know that if you had the milk and the lemons and a plausible excuse to stay in bed for two days you would at the end of it "have lost pounds and feel as fit as a prize fighter."

The difficulty of getting fatter in the year 1946, however, seems to be just as great as the difficulty of getting thinner. A diet of rice bananas, for example, which helps you to grow thin, is, according to my booklet, even more efficacious in helping you to grow fat. "If you got tired of eating bananas," writes the author, "why don't you whip some ripe bananas into milk and have this delicious drink several times a day?"

Again, I, who would not mind being a little fatter, would not find it easy to obtain the materials for the anti-leanness cocktail which consists of a fresh egg-yolk mixed in a glass of orange juice, to be repeated several times a day.

Most people who are in following some difficult even in following the sleep way to fatness. "Abundant sleep," we are told, "should be secured. Ten to twelve hours

date before 1951, to accept their loan on terms more favourable to the lender than those of the American loan.

All our foreign purchases or sales, whether by private buyers or by the State, must be influenced "solely by commercial considerations such as price, quality, marketability, transportation and terms of purchase or sale."

Gifts Barred

What does this mean? It means, if words have meaning at all, that if the New Zealanders send us lamb and make us pay through the nose, they are entitled to do so.

But, if one iota of sentiment creeps into the transactions, if they let us have any bit of lamb at something below the Coddemite world price, if they let us have one dinner-table on credit or even as a free gift, the American Government can protest against the transaction as illegitimate.

"Members," says the agreement, "enacting in State trading in any form should accord equality of treatment to all other members."

At a Risk

A day is none too much. All thin people should please remember this.

At the same time, I must say I prefer the notion of the rest cure to that of the exercise cure.

E reiso, moreover, like potatoes and milk and other things, seems to make one man fat and another man thin; and I cannot risk becoming much thinner as I do not wish to become entirely invisible.

Perhaps the best advice on how to grow as fat as you would like to be—or as thin as you would like to be—is to maintain what the author calls "a cheerful and serene mental attitude." If the tobaccoist has no cigarettes, a smile like a boy scout and you will feel an ounce lighter—or heavier—within a quarter of an hour. Crack a joke with your

fishmonger instead of slapping him with a palce which can be put to better use, and your weight will become an ounce or two nearer normal.

Above all, think of Sir Ben Smith as a lovable character, a sort of Father Christmas in disguise, who is just as anxious to give you oranges and lemons and bananas and grapes as you are to have them.

You will never gain weight merely by grousing about dried eggs. Laugh and grow fat, or thin, or whatever you prefer. I for one am content to do this. A doctor who examined me recently said to me: "A man as thin as you are may easily live to be a hundred if you're not careful."

His jest cheered me up so much that I felt a good quarter of a pound heavier after he had gone.

Change Sequel

The result? Well, by developing both sides of the brain, such a switch may produce versatility. But also it is liable to cause a stutter and other troubles.

That is what happened to Aneurin, one of the younger children of seven in the crowded four-roomed house of a miner in Charles-street, Tredegar.

Though bright and healthy, he developed a bad stammer. Indeed, you may still notice traces of it to-day when he is tired or excited (and he is often excited).

The stammer meant that he withdrew from the workaday world as much as possible. "Despite the noisy life at home," he told me the other day, "I communed with myself, and lived a secret life of my own."

"Books from the public library helped me to feed my private career. I went to Africa with Rider Haggard and to the moon with H. G. Wells. It was the home in all places for a man of his Left-Wing views!"

Well, the boy, the poor, shy, stuttering miner's son, needed something like that, for he was called on to go down the pit at the age of thirteen.

With a boy's frame and muscles in a man's job. But his stutter worried him. He determined to cure it, and so he butted into every street-corner argument he could find, and made himself talk.

Before long, he was talking rather eloquently—and with an aplomb which was quite beyond the reach of most boys of his age. The switch from left to right hand had led to nervous shyness, which had led to reticence, which had led to successful rebellion against his lot.

You see the sequence? I wish I, too, had followed it, and then I would, perhaps, be telling Aneurin Bevan instead of listening to him.

By the time he was sixteen and something of a boy, stuttering, he was completely sophisticated. In any company, than any other Minister I have ever met.

They made him chairman of the calamity of starvation would be taken under the risk of American protest.

A more futile and insane cause of international discord could not be imagined.

Give Thanks

Meanwhile, we read that in Australia, in New Zealand, in South Africa and Canada, the people are voluntarily submitting themselves to sacrifice for our sake—the every able available could be loaded with food for our relief.

Thanks to this splendid generosity (and with no thanks to our Government) we shall survive. There is nothing that a sane man can do except to thank the Government for its policy of "letting the job be still unratified and to pray that Congress for whatever reasons, may finally fail to ratify it altogether."

The largest miners' lodge in South Wales. A year later, when he had won a scholarship to the Central Labour College in London, they subscribed their pennies to see him through the two-year course. They stick together, these Welsh miners.

When he went back he knew more about industry than most tycoons will ever know. He knew it now from both sides.

The first world war was, by that time, over; and there should have been jobs for all in South Wales during the boom that preceded the slump.

But not for Aneurin. He was known by then as an agitator. They would not employ him.

In the House

What is more, they victimised also his brothers and his father. They were nearly all on the "dole." Do you wonder that Aneurin sometimes says harsh words about the old system?

He dug ditches, he worked as a navy; and, above all, he worked for the union.

He became a miners' dispute agent and also a member of the local urban district council and of the county council.

Then he was asked to stand for Parliament. He stood. He won.

Bevan became known not only as a burning orator of the Welsh school, but as a Left-Wing writer. He worked with Sir Stafford Cripps on the "Tribune," and was expelled with him in 1939 from the Labour Party for his Popular Front activities.

His writing is good and fiery, as you know if you have read "Why Not Trust the Tories?"

What is more, he does it straight on to the typewriter, which is a thing that even I, another shifted sinner, shudder.

15 Hours A Day

His wife, Jennie Lee, M.P., is glad that he is a Minister now, and working 16 hours a day, because it gives her a chance at last to get at the typewriter.

It is a cheerful disposition, home in all places for a man of his Left-Wing views!

Cilfennan-place, S.W.

His in-laws run it, with the aid of a Siamese cat called Smokey; and there is luckily only a tiny flagged garden, so that he does not have to do any digging.

The Common Man And World Peace

MAHARAJAH'S BUSY DAY

The Maharajah of Jaipur, who arrived in Hong Kong on Friday evening by air, spent a very busy day yesterday, and an equally full programme has been mapped out for today, including a cocktail party this evening.

Yesterday morning the Maharajah called on Admiral Lord Fraser, Commander-in-Chief, British Pacific Fleet, at Admiralty House. Noon found him visiting the Jockey Club at the Race Course, being joined by Admiral Lord Fraser half an hour later, when he inspected the Jaipur Guards in Happy Valley. Jaipur Guards in Happy Valley.

Yesterday afternoon, he visited the Lyceum Barracks and made a close inspection of the damage caused by the Shinkai-wan explosion.

To-day, the Maharajah will be lunching with the Stewards of the Services Racing Club in Happy Valley, and this afternoon he will be having tea with Sir Cecil Harcourt.

This evening, a cocktail party will be held in his honour in the Gloucester Hotel. As all the report of this party originally was to have been held in the Officers' Mess at Lyceum, but so much damage was caused by the explosion that the venue of the cocktail party had to be altered at the last moment to the Gloucester.

Two cases of Canadian cigarettes, (of 15,000 to each case), were restored to the "Taksang" yesterday when two Chinese were arrested with the cases were found guilty of unlawful possession by Mr. W. H. Latimer, Inspector of Customs.

Inspector Kam Mun, and Chan Cheung, Kan Mun, and Chan Ngan Ho were each fined \$50 and their cigarettes confiscated. P.O. Smith of H.M.S. Tamar told the Court that he was told to chase a sampan alongside Holt's Wharf on Mar. 20. On board were the two cases of Canadian cigarettes. He identified the cases as Taksang's. He said that they had picked up the cases from the sea.

Popular Police Officers Leave

Leaving the Colony tomorrow by plane for England are two of Hong Kong's most popular Police Officers, Inspector R. Mackenzie and J. P. Waldron, both of the C.I. Central Police Station, who are going on a well-earned holiday.

Both officers came to the Colony in 1938 as Landwardmen in the Force. During the Japanese occupation they were both interned. After the liberation they chose to remain in the Force until they could be relieved.

These two officers have done excellent work in recent months in connection with armed robberies and arms cases in the Colony.

The death occurred suddenly at Tai Kok yesterday of Mr. Robert Stewart Stevenson.

A foreman at the Dockyard, he had been in the Colony only a few months. He was 35 years of age and leaves a mother and wife, both in Britain.

The funeral of the late Mr. Paul Harvey Symons, M.S.C., F.R.I.C., Government physician, was held in the Colonial Cemetery yesterday afternoon. The Rev. A. Drake officiated.

Among those present were Colonel Feltham, Col. H. S. Rogers, Col. Ware, Col. Gordon, Col. Gordon, Col. T. H. Rawell, Major Miles, Sergeant Captain Keating and Mr. H. A. Taylor.

An assistant store keeper of the Naval Yard, Kowloon, Tsang Chiu Yuen, was sentenced to 21 days' hard labour by Mr. W. H. Latimer yesterday for the larceny of 10 metal tea-spoons from the store.

Inspector Aakew told the Court that accused was arrested by a member of the R.N.Y. Police, on Mar. 22. Accused said that his salary was very small and he did like to keep his family going. He pleaded for a serious view as accused held the position of store keeper.

The Rector of Tao Fong Shan Christian Institution, Shatin, the Rev. Dr. K. L. Reichelt, left yesterday for Shanghai on a two-month inspection trip to branches in Central China. Dr. Reichelt is expected to return to Hong Kong in May.

AN INTERESTING LECTURE ON "THE COMMON MAN AND WORLD PEACE" WAS GIVEN AT THE CATHOLIC CENTRE YESTERDAY BY FATHER B.F. MEYER, OF MARYKNOLL.

FATHER MEYER TOLD OF AN INCIDENT DURING THE CHRISTMAS DAY FIGHTING AT STANLEY IN 1941, WHEN A BRITISH SOLDIER, AFTER SPARING TWO JAPANESE WOUNDED AND HELPING THEM, WAS IN HIS TURN SPARED BY A JAPANESE SOLDIER.

Father Meyer said in part: "Not long ago I was chatting in St. Nicholas Club with an R.A.F. flyer, who remarked, 'If it were left to the Common People there would be no war. The Common Man does not like war. He does not like to kill other men, quite apart from the danger to himself.'"

When war comes he gives his best, but only from a sense of duty. In the back of his mind there is always a question, though he may not put it into words, 'Why shouldn't there be war at all? Why shouldn't we be outlawed, as duelling is outlawed?'

He feels that the "enemy" he goes to fight in war are Common People like himself, just as anxious as he is to be left in peace with their families. If there is hatred in their hearts it is because some mischief maker has put it there.

After the last war we all thought that the League of Nations would preserve peace. What I have since come to realize is that the League of Nations failed because the Common People of the world never really joined it—they left it entirely in the hands of the politicians.

It was not a League of Nations but a League of Politicians.

Today we pin our hopes for world peace on the United Nations Organisation. But we Common People stand apart from it as if we were only spectators watching a play. We discuss it and its chance of success or failure, the ability of the politician actors, but we take no part in making it a success. We have not been shown how to take part.

Sensational headlines give us the jitters for fear of another war, but few suggest that we do anything practical about it.

See what the common man and the common woman have done in this war—in the production of ships, tanks, planes and all phases of war materials. In the field, in the air, on the sea, in production at home, it is man-power, it is simply the multitude of the Common People. If they will set this same energy of man-power to preventing war, then war will be impossible.

We must not make the mistake of looking upon peace as the mere absence of war. We must work to prevent disease, to those especially who have faced death, or to those who have lost dear ones, life can never be the same. They may try to take up life again where they left off, but they cannot help remembering those who won't be coming home. Is it fair to them to try to go back to the old life as if nothing had ever happened? They did not give their lives simply to win this war; they gave them that there might not be any more wars. And we who live to enjoy the victory are unworthy of their sacrifice for us unless we put forth our utmost effort to avert future wars.

The war is ended, but the waste of humanity goes on. Fifty million people in the world to-day are on starvation rations. Twenty-five million have been thrown out of their homes and are wandering about Europe—displaced, homeless, destitute. One would think that the suffering which we have endured and which we have seen would make us all active crusaders and workers to make this a better world.

The spiritual horrors of war are even more terrible. We have only to look around us to see the breakdown in personal and business morality, the degeneration in human relationships, the many indications that people have become more cruel, more selfish, more regardless of the rights and welfare of others.

The suffering and death of women and children does not affect us as it used to do. Perhaps there is a growing lack of respect for human life. Because we give so little thought to our own spiritual nature, to our own immortality of soul, we do not think of either our neighbour or our enemy as having a soul. And so his death affects us little more than the death of an animal.

How can we break through the vicious circle of suspicion and hatred that has grown up around us towards so many of our fellow human beings? Before daylight on Christmas morning, 1941, a group of British soldiers came to the back door of Maryknoll in Stanley. They gave them some cigarettes and wished them a Merry Christmas. They had hardly gone away when the Japanese broke through the front door.

One of the British became separated from the others and crept behind some rocks, where he found two Japanese wounded. His first impulse was to bayonet them. Then he said to himself, "The Padre has just wished us a Merry Christmas. I can't do such a thing on Christmas Day." He gave the wounded a drink from his canteen and then sat down beside a rock, where he quickly fell asleep, having been fighting all night.

He was awakened by a kick and looked up to see a Japanese standing over him with fixed bayonet, ready to run him through. At this point the wounded man began to explain to the Japanese soldier what had happened. He thereupon lowered his bayonet, the Britisher was told to get up, given food, and later taken to the internment camp.

The single cure for war is to develop in us all a sense of oneness with our brother—first the brother of our daily lives and then of every race and nation. And this sense can be developed only by action, by activities which manifest this spirit externally. Our emotions are developed by action. Ever since a child says, "Mummy, I love you," and puts its arms around the mother's neck, it is developing in love.

It seems to me that the Common People need to co-operate consciously with the United Nations Organisation. Each one of us must do what he can in his own locality, among his own contacts, to spread the spirit of peace, of kindness, of helpfulness. The need of peace embraces all the world, so this movement of the Common People should be world-wide.

The world will not become united until it is in some way united in outlook. The conviction must somehow be brought to the nations that all men have fundamentally the same aspirations, the same desire for happiness.

Adult Education World situations are only local situations on a larger scale; the same social-minded and human approach will solve both. Any movement for peace needs to develop a programme of adult education in human relationships. This programme must be more than a mere theoretical study. It must become a part of us through practical work. Modern educational methods emphasise the need of training children in co-operation and self-reliance by giving them responsibilities, but there does not seem to be any Montessori system for adults.

Do we, for instance, encourage self-reliance through sharing responsibility in industry, in civic affairs? Is not the system rather that the many tend to develop and apply his personal talents, or escapes his personal responsibilities. Some sort of a Central Office would supply the various Groups with suggestions and reference materials, as well as aid in co-ordinating the programmes of different Groups.

We all know there are many social and civic problems to be solved, but almost invariably we say, "They ought to do this; they ought to do that." We seldom say, "Isn't there something I can do about it?" Get people to doing things and you start them thinking. It is the surest way to arouse interest. To gain real satisfaction one needs to feel that he is somebody; he must have a sense of accomplishment.

The world will not have peace until every man is given his due as a human being, so that he must not feel inferior no matter what his station in life. We have distorted social values; all want to be city mayors, few are content with the humble position. One reason is that we look down upon the humble worker; we crush him down to something sub-human socially by our attitude towards manual work, and economically by denying him the wage due to a self-respecting human being.

Every separate individual man is a link in the chain of human life. He must fulfil his particular function as a cell in the body of humanity. There must be an integration of all the parts, each fulfilling its function in the whole. And being man, he must fulfil his social function consciously, designedly, because he is a self-conscious being.



ZIMMER-KOTWALL WEDDING
Two of the Colony's most respected families were united by marriage on Friday when Doris Kotwall, third daughter of Sir Robert Kotwall, C.M.G., LL.D., became the wife of Frederick Zimmer, the well-known solicitor and sportsman. Bride and groom are seen above, just after the ceremony in St. John's Cathedral.

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The atomic bomb was at once a symbol and a challenge, a solemn warning to mankind. We have known how to co-operate intellectually in developing atomic power; we have known how to co-operate in its physical use. But we have failed in moral co-operation that can save us. Man has unleashed cosmic forces. Their control is, in the last analysis, a moral problem. The atomic energy will be misused only if moral energy is misused.

Love must be at the switch of atomic energy, not hate or indifference. Put atomic energy into the hands of a man who would use it for great things, and we not learn the lesson that only love is strong enough to put atomic energy to the work it was meant to do. Love, all else created, atomic energy was created out of love. Love and love alone, is capable of being its master.

There is a world shortage in the production of happiness. It seems to become more and more a lost truth of psychology that making others happy is the surest way to be happy ourselves. We must rediscover this truth, each for himself, by experience in action. The feeling that one is doing something for others is the most satisfying means of self-expression. The key to real happiness. It is a cure for neurosis, for unhappiness in all its forms. It was the greatest psychologist of all times who gave us the perfect formula for human happiness, "Love thy neighbor as thyself."

World peace, like the world production of goods, is a function of humanity; every human individual must play his part. The part each is to play will be determined by his environment. Each must try to do something to bring the message of peace and helpfulness to those with whom he comes into daily contact—in business, in work, in play. Men's efforts to understand and help one another in their daily lives will build a chain of kindness and understanding around the world.

I envisage small Groups of persons sufficiently interested to meet regularly for discussion and the formulation of a plan of activity. The small Group preserves and develops the individual quality of each of its members, and makes it possible for each to make a constantly increasing contribution to the common effort. In too many cases, the individual member

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BRINDIV INSPECTED IN KOWLOON

CROWDED STREETS OF KOWLOON YESTERDAY WELCOMED THE FIRST CONTINGENT OF BRINDIV, THE BRITISH AND INDIAN TROOPS WHO ARE GOING TO JAPAN TO BE PART OF THE COMMONWEALTH FORCE OF OCCUPATION.

LEADING THE FORCE IS ONE OF THE GREATEST GENERALS OF THE BURMA CAMPAIGN. HE IS 49-YEAR-OLD MAJOR-GENERAL D. T. COWAN, C.B., C.B.E. D.S.O., M.C., BETTER KNOWN AS "PUNCH" COWAN. HE LED THE 17TH INDIAN DIVISION IN THE CAPTURE OF MEIKILA WHICH SEALED THE FATE OF JAPANESE IN BURMA.

Major-General Cowan, with 17 Division fought against Japanese longer than any other British or Indian commander and formation. During his command from February, 1942 until 1945, the Division was awarded seven V.C.s and more than 600 other decorations, and in the reconquest of Burma killed more than 10,000 of the enemy.

Major-General Frank Feasting, G.O.C. Allied Land Forces, Hong Kong, took the salute as a column of representative units all wearing the new Union Jack shoulder signs, marched east the Peninsula Hotel.

The column was led by a Highland Battalion, proudly swinging through the street, headed by the skirling pipes of the Queens Own Cameron Highlanders.

This Battalion fought in France wearing their kilts throughout the fighting; they took part in the battle of Escourt Canal and La Basse, finally withdrawing through Dunkirk only 70 strong. The Battalion fought at Kohima, across the Chinthee crossing.

The Commonwealth Force, of which the British and Indian Division is a part, will take over the occupation of a large area in Southern Japan called the Hiroshima Prefecture.

These British and Indian Troops in the occupation force, come from all over the United Kingdom and from every corner of India and from the independent Gurkha Kingdom of Nepal. In peace years some were regular soldiers, but more were farmers, clerks, mechanics, office workers, artists, tradesmen, businessmen, factory hands and common people. They belong to many different races and religions, but in the war they were welded together. The majority of these men and units have fought against the Japanese, and the very soil of Japan is the logical fulfilment of their fighting journey.

The Force has been preceded to Hiroshima Prefecture by 429 Indian Field Coy. of S. & M. and technical groups which have already landed in Japan to prepare for the coming force.

The 268 Indian Infantry Brigade and the 2nd Bn. of the Dorset Cavalry who also form part of the Occupation Army will sail in the near future from Bombay.

The 268 Indian Infantry Brigade is commanded by Brig. K. S. Thimmaray, D.S.O. Its original Battalions fought in Burma from early 1944 until July, 1945. It consists now of the 5th Bn. 1st Punjab Regt. which fought at Shweingyin, in Arakan and at the landing in Ramree Island, the 1st Bn. the Maharatta Li who fought in Italy and the Western Desert, and lastly but not the least, the triple Victoria Cross Bn. the 2nd Bn. 6th Royal Gurkha Rifles who fought in Burma in 1942 as part of the 17th Ind. Div. under the present Div. Commander.

With Chief Revenue Officer R. P. Phillips presiding, seven Chinese were convicted by Mr. W. H. Latimer yesterday for the unlawful possession of raw opium. At the K.C.R. Station on Mar. 21, Wu Chau was arrested for possessing five taels. She was fined \$500 or three months' imprisonment.

Ling Mee Tin was caught with five taels, Ting Mee Fuk with 16 taels, Tsui Ling with three taels and Chan Shing Shum with 11 taels. For possession of every tael, a fine of \$100 was imposed. Accused could have the option of going to prison for three months, six months, two months and five months respectively.

At Mongkok Railway Station on Mar. 22, two more Chinese were apprehended. Yeung Kwai Fong was sentenced to six months' imprisonment or to pay a fine of \$1,000 for possessing ten taels. Wong Lul was also found guilty of the possession of eight taels of the drug and fined \$800 or five months.

For selling ten catties of slab sugar at \$1.20 per catty, being 40 cents in excess of the controlled price, a hawker, Tao Hing, was fined \$25 by Mr. Latimer yesterday. A further fine of \$10 was imposed on Tao as he did not display any sign showing the price of the sugar. Inspector Roberts prosecuted.

The high cost of rice is no deterrent to the dancing craze which has swept Canton and taken the fancy of the young set.

All over the city "dancing schools" have sprung up. They are not pretentious affairs—just a flat or even half a flat, with a gramophone, dance music, and a few dancing instructors or instructors. These lessons may be taken by the hour, the day, or the complete course, the last costing from \$125 to \$150. The most popular and in most of these establishments there are more pupils than teachers can cater to.

Dancing in public is still officially banned, but there is nothing against leg-shaking at home or at private parties.

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New Chief Justice

Information has been received that His Majesty the King has been pleased to approve the appointment of Sir Henry Blackall, Chief Justice of Trinidad, to be Chief Justice of Hong Kong.

Sir Henry Blackall is at present in British Guiana, and it is expected that he will leave for Hong Kong at an early date.

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For selling ten catties of slab sugar at \$1.20 per catty, being 40 cents in excess of the controlled price, a hawker, Tao Hing, was fined \$25 by Mr. Latimer yesterday.

A further fine of \$10 was imposed on Tao as he did not display any sign showing the price of the sugar. Inspector Roberts prosecuted.

The high cost of rice is no deterrent to the dancing craze which has swept Canton and taken the fancy of the young set.

All over the city "dancing schools" have sprung up. They are not pretentious affairs—just a flat or even half a flat, with a gramophone, dance music, and a few dancing instructors or instructors. These lessons may be taken by the hour, the day, or the complete course, the last costing from \$125 to \$150. The most popular and in most of these establishments there are more pupils than teachers can cater to.

Dancing in public is still officially banned, but there is nothing against leg-shaking at home or at private parties.

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Money Mart

Yesterday was a quiet day in the money market and there was little fluctuation in either Chinese national currency or gold.

Chinese national currency opened at HK\$2.30 to CN\$1,000 for futures and \$2.42 for spot and closed at \$2.30 and \$2.40 respectively.

Gold opened at \$410 per tael and closed at \$411.

U.S. dollars were unchanged at \$4.60 for large notes and \$4.40 for small, as also English Sterling at \$16.50 and Australian pounds at \$12.50.

A Chinese Customs Notification says that as from March 23, 1946, the Kowloon Customs Station at Shaukeung and Shatowok in Mira Bay will be reopened for the transaction of Customs business.

Pending further notification no goods may, as from that date, be loaded or discharged at any point in Chinese territory in the Mira Bay area except at Shaukeung or Shatowok where such goods must be declared to the Customs for examination and the payment of duty, if leviable.

Any goods entering or leaving Chinese territory in the Mira Bay area have not been declared to the Shaukeung or Shatowok Stations and the imposition of such penalties as are prescribed in the Customs Preventive Law.

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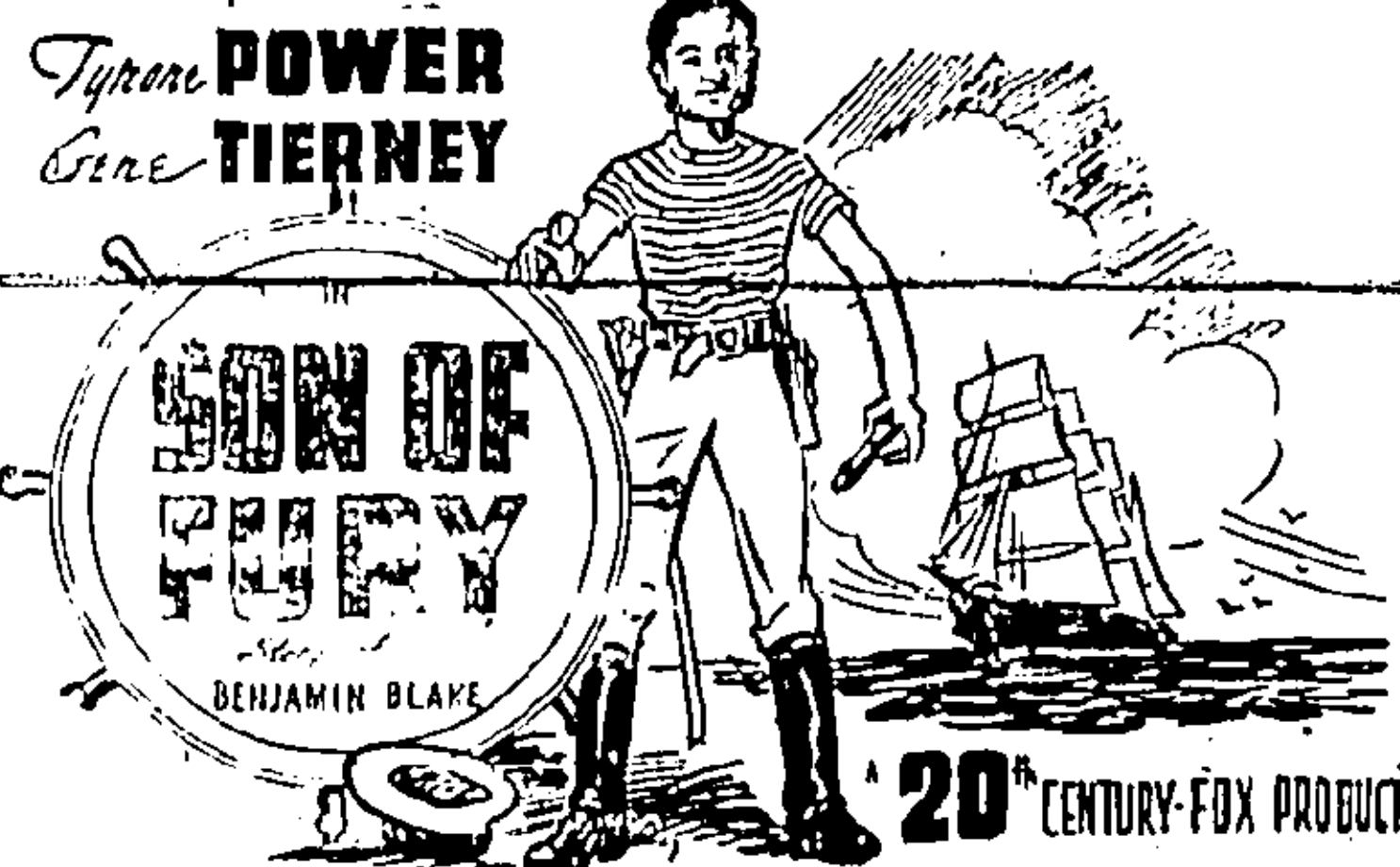
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A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture
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NEXT CHANGE
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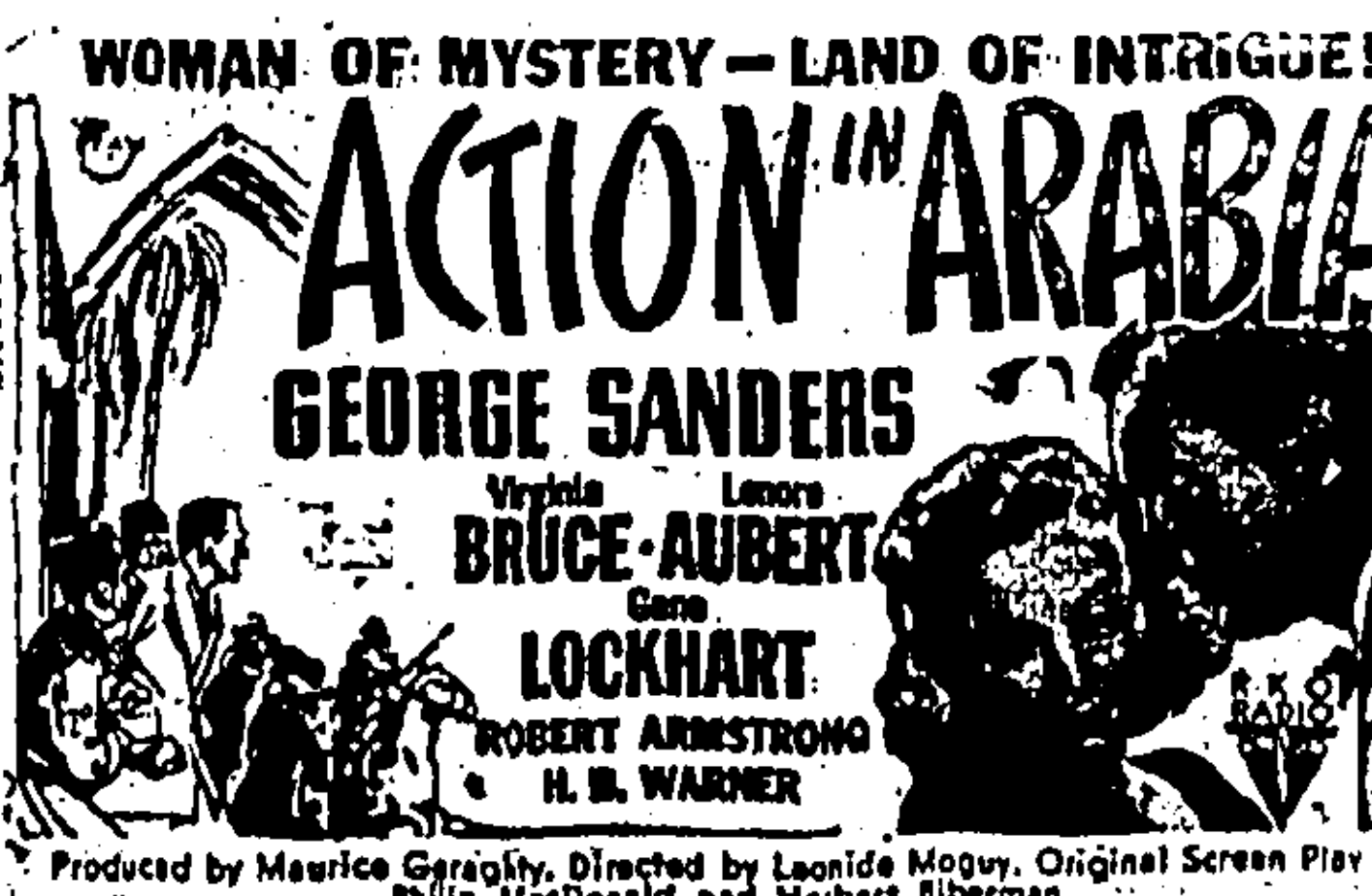
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FIVE SHOWS TO-DAY
At 12.30, 2.30, 5.00, 7.00 & 9.00
THE RECORD BREAKING
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PICTURE HISTORY

"BATHING BEAUTY"

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Starring RED SKELTON
ESTHER WILLIAMS
M-G-M's Most Spectacular
Water Carnival!

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4 Shows: 2.30, 5.15, 7.15, 9.15
Showing To-day & To-morrow
LOUISE RAINER
ARTHUR de CORDOVA in
"HOSTAGES"

Here's a thrilling story of the
Fearless Underground Army
amazing desperate intrigues as
they crack the Nazis from inside!

Atlantic City, Mar. 23.
UNR.R.A. has admitted Turkey
to membership. The action
on Turkey was unanimous, al-
though Yugoslavia reserved the
right to take the floor on the issue.
—Associated Press.

Stalin Makes Appeal For World Peace

LONDON, MARCH 23.

GENERALISSIMO STALIN TOLD AN AMERICAN CORRESPONDENT, ACCORDING TO THE MOSCOW RADIO TO-DAY: "I ATTACH GREAT IMPORTANCE TO THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANISATION AS AN IMPORTANT INSTRUMENT FOR SAFEGUARDING PEACE AND INTERNATIONAL SECURITY. ITS STRENGTH CONSISTS IN THE FACT THAT IT IS BASED ON THE PRINCIPLE OF EQUALITY AMONG STATES AND NOT ON THE DOMINATION OF SOME OVER THE OTHERS. I AM CONVINCED THAT NATIONS DO NOT WANT A NEW WAR, BUT ONLY PEACE."

The Soviet Premier said: "I believe that the present talk about war is caused by some politicians, who are sowing seeds of dissension and uncertainty. To preserve peace and tranquility, war-mongers should be exposed and given no opportunity of abusing the freedom of speech against the interests of peace."

Generalissimo Stalin's statements were made in the form of replies to a series of questions on the international situation. It is the second interview which the Soviet leader has given within a fortnight. The first was a reply to Mr. Winston Churchill, in a similar form of replies to questions, which appeared in the Soviet newspaper "Pravda."

Positive Role

The following are the questions and their answers: "What importance do you attach to the organisation of the United Nations as a means to safeguard world peace?"

Answer: "I attach great importance to the organisation of the United Nations, as it is an important instrument for safeguarding peace and international security. The strength of this international organisation consists, in fact, that it is based on the principle of equality between states and not on the principle of domination of some by others. If the organisation of the United Nations succeeds in future in preserving the principle of equality, it will undoubtedly play a great and positive role in the interest of ensuring universal peace and security."

"What, in your opinion, has caused the present apprehension of war that is felt by many people in many countries?"

Answer: "I am convinced that neither nations nor their armies desire a new war. They want peace and are striving towards ensuring it. Thus, the present fear of war is not caused from that quarter. I think it is caused by the actions of some political groups engaged in propaganda, who are sowing the seeds of dissension and uncertainty."

"What must the Governments of freedom-loving countries do now to preserve peace and tranquility throughout the world?"

Answer: "It is imperative that the public and ruling circles of states organise counter-propaganda against the propaganda of a new war, and in the interests of security that no utterance of propagandists of a new war be left without adequate rebuff by the public so that the war-mongers be exposed in good time and given opportunity of abusing the freedom of speech against the interests of peace."

Cannot Criticise

In Washington the Speaker of the House of Representatives, Mr. Sam Rayburn, commenting on Generalissimo Stalin's interview with an American correspondent, said that the Generalissimo's views on war and peace

"constituted a powerful statement and provided an indication that Stalin was willing to work with the rest of the world for peace."

"Instead of being consumed by the fear of war and instead of talking about war, we should start talking about peace, and that seems to be what Stalin believes we should all do," he said.

Mr. James W. Wadsworth, Republican Representative for New York and leading Congressional advocate of universal military training, said: "Generalissimo Stalin made good listening. One cannot criticize a statement like that. It is time we stopped talking about war and started talking about peace."

The Persian Ambassador to the United States, Hussein Ala, commenting on the interview, said: "I consider it very welcome at this time. I can only hope that the policies and principles mentioned therein can be applied to relations between Russia and Persia." — Reuter.

Reassuring Words

Washington, Mar. 23. Stalin's answers to Associated Pressman Eddy Gilmore's questions were generally hailed here yesterday with hope by members of Congress.

Senator Morse, Republican of Oregon, said that in view of Stalin's answer about the United Nations' role in international security Russia now should not have "any objection to submitting all pending issues which are creating misunderstanding among the members of the U.N.O."

Senator Connally, Democrat of Texas, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, said he was highly gratified at Stalin's statement adding "I am glad to note that he renounces any militaristic ambitions. The U.N.O. is our best hope for peace and if the Soviet Union will support it and cooperate with other peace loving nations we may hope for a long period of peace and international accord."

Representative Bloom, Democrat of New York, Chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, said "Stalin's words are reassuring. We will never have war if Russia and all nations follow the advice given. We all ought to hold special services and pray that Generalissimo Stalin will always remember and heed the answers he gave Mr. Gilmore." — Associated Press.

Tension Eased

London, Mar. 23. Foreign Office and other officials yesterday declined to comment on Stalin's answers to Associated Press Correspondent Eddy Gilmore's queries with regard to the present world tension.

General opinion, however, of those closely watching the international scene was that the Generalissimo had eased the prevailing tension somewhat by expressing faith in the U.N.O. and discounting the talk of a possible war. They noted that Stalin's remarks about war propaganda were couched in terms such as he applied to Churchill after the latter's Missouri address. — Associated Press.

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At 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.
The War of Women for
The Men They Love
"ADAM HAD 4 SONS"
By Warner Baxter &
Ingrid Bergman

Mining Is Looking Up -- Shinwell

London, March 23. Giving his opinion that Britain's output of coal for March would probably be greater than that of February, Mr. Shinwell, Minister of Fuel, said at a conference in London: "I am glad to say that for some weeks now the intake of men into the industry is in excess of wastage and we expect this process to continue. If it does we shall be able to build up a reserve."

He attempted an improvement in output, better spirit in the mining industry as a whole; return of more experienced miners from the forces; downward trend in absenteeism and higher output per mineshift. "There is a new atmosphere in the country about the mining industry and I should not be surprised if instead of difficulties in the labour force there may be no place for those who wish to enter. At one time it looked as if the factories would have to be closed down with greater stringency. Owing to the fine efforts of miners we need have no fear for the moment, but now we must look forward to the summer," he said. — Reuter.

JAPS. LEAD ATTACK ON BRITISH

Batavia, Mar. 23. One of the two Japanese officers who led 100 Indonesians in an attack on an allied patrol in a wood south of Semarang was killed and the other wounded in an exchange of machine-gun and rifle fire, a British communiqué said yesterday.

A Netherlands officer was killed and three Netherlands soldiers wounded in other actions east of Batavia and Klender where native villages have been cleared. The communiqué said the Indonesians intermittently sniped at Bandoeng throughout the night. — Associated Press.

New Delhi, Mar. 23. British troops yesterday arrested a parading band of about 80 policemen demonstrating for the second day in protest against food and pay conditions. Tear gas was used against several demonstrators who attempted to escape over the rooftops. — Associated Press.

Rounded Hipline Feature Of New Fashions

(By Cynthia Lowry)

Paris, March 23. Lucien Lelong opened Paris' spring fashion collections today introducing a novel silhouette, a tricky, rounded hipline and an extremely low decollete. The silhouette he favours in practically all of his dresses and suits is an extremely slim skirt with the fullness, if there is any, in the front. From the waist the lines go up sharply and squarely to exaggerated shoulders giving even the smallest women a tall look.

The rounded hipline effect is used in suits with a long back, reaching almost to the mid-thigh and coming up higher in front. In evening and formal clothes—most of the latter strapless—he has an overdraped reaching almost on the hemline and coming up in front to be caught at the belt.

Many of his formal dresses have square necks, with a touch of lace preventing a bare look. All were lower than anything seen in last autumn's collection. Important, too, is the fact that Lelong favours much longer skirts. His suits reach at least to the top of the calf, well below the bend of the knee. More formal clothes are even longer.

As far as colour is concerned, he favours a delicate shade of mauve worn in all sorts of combinations, but particularly with black. He also likes brilliant orange and odd shades of yellow. There are many prints with the predominating designs large and tight, looking almost as if they were solid colours.

Famous Dresses His famous black dresses are liberally represented in the collection with intricate necklines and gracefully draped fronts. Most of the Lelong collection was shown with spring hats of Legroux Squares — Fabulous

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ALSO: NEWSREEL "FLICKER FLASHBACK"

COMING ATTRACTION

"MAJOR AND THE MINOR"

CARDINAL DEAD: B-29's To Fly To Pole

Muenster, Mar. 23. Cardinal Count von Galen, Roman Catholic Bishop of Muenster, who was recently investigated with the Red Hat by the Pope, died here to-day at the age of 68. Cardinal von Galen became world famous during the war for his denunciation of Nazism. "British bombs are better for Germany than Nazism," he said in October, 1941. Later, it was reported that Hitler wanted to shoot von Galen but was warned of the disastrous effect this would have on Roman Catholics in the German Army. — Reuter.

Washington, Mar. 23. The army air force yesterday disclosed preparations for flights by three long-range B-29 bombers to the magnetic North Pole region to obtain technical data for Arctic flying. A carefully worded announcement linked the undertaking with the Canadian army's current "Musk Ox" expedition to a strategic far north area into which the Navy also sent the carrier "Midway" for tests.

Canada's invitation, the army air force's cooperation with the Musk-Ox expedition which started on a 3,000-mile trip will swing around northwest Canada this month to obtain data for military operations under extreme cold weather conditions. The flights will cover the most northerly points reached by the Musk-Ox ground party.

One specific purpose was given as a study of "radio propagation." — Associated Press.

ATTEMPT ON LIFE OF BISHOP

Vatican City, Mar. 23. The "Observatore Romano," Vatican organ, stated yesterday that unknown persons attempted to kill Bishop Ossola, Apostolic Administrator of Novara, with a bomb.

Novara is one of the leading cities of the industrial Piedmont region. A report from there said the bomb was placed on the stairs leading to the Bishop's apartment in the Episcopal Palace. The bomb was found by a group of seminarians. The Bishop was warned and when the bomb exploded damaging the staircase it inflicted no injuries. — Associated Press.

FAIRBANKS TO PRODUCE

Los Angeles, March 23. Cmdr. Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., former prominent motion picture player, has been placed on inactive status at the Naval Officer Separation Centre and announced he plans to return to the films as a producer.

Fairbanks was commissioned a Junior Grade Lieutenant in March, 1941, after four years in the Naval reserve. He participated in actions in Tunisia, Sicily, Salerno and France, and put in considerable time in submarine and cruiser duty. — Associated Press.

NEW CLIPPERS

Farmingdale, N.Y., Mar. 23. The Republic Aviation Corporation, reveals that "Federation World Airways" have ordered 12 additional "Rainbow Clippers" at a cost of \$1,125,000 each. They had previously already ordered six "Rainbows," with a cruising speed of 400 miles an hour and a capacity of 46 persons. — Associated Press.

U.S. TROOPS IN ICELAND

Washington, Mar. 23. Thor Thorge, Iceland's Minister to the United States, told news men yesterday "You can say that the government of Iceland definitely has not asked the evacuation of American forces from Iceland."

The comment was prompted by reports in Soviet newspapers which claimed prematurely that the government from London, saying, the Iceland Socialists Youth Organization had distributed pamphlets demanding the immediate evacuation of Americans from Iceland. — Associated Press.

Hong Kong